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VOL. XVIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899. No 2

PROF. JAMES MONROE GREGORY.
One of the best educated men in the United States—
Closing of his school at Bordentown, N. J.

Dr. George H. Richardson,
His great speech at Manassas, Va.

Politicians ought to tell the truth.

Put a small man in a big position and he will forget himself.

Why is justice in Washington like the weather?

Because it is changeable. The justice that is meted out to the white man not given to the negro.

There is but lit le hope for the negro in the South.

The BEE editor is not looking for an office and neither does he want one,

Unhappy is the man who hangs on official favors.

Abolish the office of justice of the peace.

It is better that they are abolished

All offices in the District of Columbia should be filled by election.

The negro vote will divide in 1900.

Our new leadership is made out of that which cannot be seen.

In union there is strenght.

E. M. Hewlett is the most manly negro attorney before the District bar.

He is not the man to cater for favors.

If there was more manhood in negro attorneys they would succeed bet er.

Be truthful, it will pay always.

There is too much treachery among certain negroes to succeed.

This world was not made for the white man alone.

It is not well to tell all you know.

Be careful of what you say and to whom you say it.

Don't be too hasty in coming to a conclusion.

The Maryland politicians have not been cared for as yet.

Will the negro vote ever become a factor in American body politic?

Be what you say you ar nothing more.

Deception is sooner or later detected.

An honest man is a truthful man.

You should do nothing that is distasteful to good society.

It is not the person who grins in your face, that should be regarded as your friend.

Don't place too much confidence in the person who pretends friendship.

Be honest with your fellow man.

The best policy is when you can not do a thing say so.

It will never effect you to be truthful.

on't be alarmed at e noise.

The try daily has been struggling hard since its publication,

It came out one day and has been trying hard ever since to make its appearance daily.

Can any one tell the difference between the old school and new school of politicians?

Well out of the great number of officers appointed in the army not one negro was appointed.

What has become of the repeal the civil service law?

Don't forget how the negroes fought on San Juan Hill.

General Miles thinks well of the negro soldiers.

And yet not a negro officer has been appointed in the regular army

The man who speaks the truth is the man to trust.

Don't be too impetuous in your deliberation.

The man who thinks he knows it all is generally affected with the big head.

There was tyranny in the schools on the part of certain school officers.

There are some school officials too much on the old woman order,

The day will soon come when all will be placed on a level.

It is not the wise man who makes a fool of himself.

Our head swells some times beonp the usual size.

A RAILROAD FAMILY

The Officers of an Entire Road Made Up From One Family.

One of the greatest railroad families in the United States is the Parsons family, as follows: President, Charles Parsons; Vive-President, Charles Parsons, Jr.; assistant to the President, Edwin Parsons III.; Treasurer, Henry Parsons. There may be others present and yet to appear. They are the head and front of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad, 246 miles of track, and Jones—W. S. Jones, of Charleston—is their general superintendent. Their road and the Augusta Southern, Jim Jackson's trunk line, are allied. A little time ago Jones made a clean sweep of employes from the receiver down, including an aged hayseed who made extra dimes now and then hauling a stray trunk to or from the depot. All the old fellow had in the world was his mule and wagon, and he was not connected with the road in any capacity. Yet he was discharged by Jones!

Seated in his wretched wagon, waiting for the daily train to drop him a trunk, this South Carolinian heard the news, and on a piece of wrapping paper scribbled the following letter:

Mr. W S. Jones, Gen. Supt.:

Dear Sir—Your letter of information at hand, and am happy to inform you that I don't represent the A. S. road, the S. C. & G., or any other road. I was a candidate for a truck farmer's position and got elected. I am running a hay-burner engine and one coach. I am Engineer, Conductor, Roadmaster, and not only General Superintendent, but General Manager, also President, and furthermore, I am happy to say, I am the only stockholder in the business. I knock down every cent I collect; Detectives and Spotters don't cut any ice with your Uncle Dudley. I am my own boss—something your employes can't say—and you and no other one except our supreme Master can discharge me. Hoping I am not misunderstood, and in the future you may know who, where and what I am, and while I have had only nineteen years' experience railroading, I am not working for any now. I remain, as ever, yours respectfully. G. H.LAYTON, Truck Farmer, ex-Switchman and Independent.

A Railroad Responsibility.

In a suit against a railroad company to recover damage for the negligent killing of a little girl seven years old, who was run over on the track, the Appellate Court of Indiana, after declaring that the child was a trespasser, notwithstanding her tender years, has laid down the following rule as applicable to such cases: "It is well settled in this and other jurisdictions that the only duty which a railroad company owes to trespassers upon its right of way and tracks is to refrain from wilfully injuring them. It owes them no duty of active vigilance and is not liable for mere negligence." Among the cases cited to sustain the doctrine that a railroad company is not liable for mere negligence in running down a trespasser upon its tracks are two decisions by the Court of Appeals of New York. We can find no support for the proposition in either of them. We understand the rule in New York on this subject to be that which was applied in the case of Remer vs. Long Island Railroad Company (48 Hun's Report, page 352 affirmed by the Court of Appeals; 113 New York Reports, page 669), where it was held that notwithstanding the trespass of the deceased upon the defendant's track, it was undoubtedly the duty of the engineer to exercise ordinary diligence and care to avoid killing him.

The Prevalence of Appendicitis.

Surgeons admit that 75 per cent. of all cases of appendicitis will recover without operation, but claim that 98 per cent. could be saved by operating promptly on every case as soon as discovered. This discloses a debate of great significance, for physicans are disinclined to turn all cases to the surgeon. Morris has estimated that there are 200,000 new cases of appendicitis discovered each year in the United States. If this is true, and the surgeons are right, 46,000 of them would be ruthlessly sacrificed under medical treatment. But physicians assert (and I wish I knew whether truly or not) that autopsies upon subjects that have died from other diseases than appendicitis show old inflammatory processes about the appendix in one-third of the cases, just as old tuberculosis cicatrices are found in the lungs where tuberculosis has never been suspected. In other words, one-third of all coming to the autopsy table, and by inference a large proportion of the population have gotten well spontaneously from an unsuspected trouble which would have subjected them to a life endangering operation had they fallen into the hands of a surgeon of sufficient skill to make the diagnosis.

When surgeons extol the skill necessary to make diagnosis in doubtful cases, physicians retort that these are the cases in which diagnosis would better not be made. Obviously the subject has not crystalized, and is in process of evolution. But even the laity clamor for an operation when there is recognized tumor and poisoning from pus absorption.—Medical Record.

Italians Versus Portuguese.

We learn with regret, but not without a certain misgiving as to facts, that the traffic in little Italian boys, who are kidnapped in Naples, Genoa, and Milan and sent to America with false parents has opened briskly this year. We canot but think that the Neapolitan Journal which makes the charge must be mistaken as to their destination. Of course, there used to be a great deal of that sort of thing when the Immigration laws were less stringent and less rigorously enforced than at present. Advices from South America, however, leave no doubt that if wholesale kidnapping has been going on in the above named Italian cities, the destination of the urchins is not the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave, but Brazil, where already the Italian colony is said to be uncomfortably large. And we pity the respectable, dignified Portugese families of Rio de Janeiro and other towns, for we know from past years experience what is in store for them. The little Italian boys play fiddles up side down and vend plaster images. And the playing is as barbarous as the sculpturing. It will be years before they can be graduated into fruit vendors or organ grinders. In the meantime the nerves of innocent Portuguese will suffer.

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TO WAKE AT A FIXED TIME.

Processes By Which the Mind Takes the Place of an Alarm Clock

One of the most interesting phases connected with sleep is that in which a determination, formed over night, that one should wake at a certain hour, acts true to the appointed time. In certain instances with which I am acquainted the idea acts perfectly; in others, it acts occasionally, and in other cases again, it fails completely. The explanation of this habit depends on what one may term a "dominant idea," or an idee fixe, as the French term it.

There is something akin in this waking notion to the "dominant idea" with which a hypnotist may impress his facile subject. If we substitute for the hypnotist the individual himself, or, mayhap, the idea of the friend who has been impressing upon him the necessity of sounding the reveille at a given hour in the morning, we can discern the rationale of the action with a fair degree of clearness.

The dominant idea in the shape of the necessity for awakening at a certain time is impressed on the brain, and is probably transmitted to those automatic or lower centres which rule our mechanical acts, which are responsible for the visions of the night, and which are capable of carrying out either in the entire absence of consciousness or in the exercise of a subconscious condition, many complex actions. Through the hours of sleep the dominant idea remains impressed on these lower centres. The head of the business sleeps on while the nightwatchman is awake; and so, prompt to the time, or shortly before or after it, the slumbering brain is awakened to the full measure of its activity.—Harper's Magazine.

A Wild Animal Farm

There is to be a wild animal farm to be started on three of the islands among the Florida keys. The scheme was devised by the Ringling Brothers, who are preparing to stock a herd for their circus.

Wild animals of every description are to be brought from Asia, Africa, and South America and turned loose in their new homes. Parts of the islands are wooded, and in some places there are thick undergrowths like jungles. The beasts will be divided into three classes, according to their ability to get along together, and each class will have an island all to itself.

Expeditions are now being fitted out to make extensive search in every part of the world for zoological specimens. The hunters depart with the intention of bringing back from Asia and Africa great numbers of tigers, elephants, lions, hippopotami, rhinoceri, sacred oxen, hyenas, giraffes, porcupines and all the natives of the hot countries, and from North and South America black and cinnamon bears, mountain lions and specimens of all the animals inhabiting the western hemisphere. Specially designed boats will be provided for the transportation of the animals to the islands. The completion of a work of such magnitude will require some time, and it is expected it will be at least five years before the farm is in perfect working order. When the animals are once landed on the islands their surroundings and food will be as nearly as possible like that to which they are accustomed in their native haunts. The hot climate animals will be allowed to construct their own dens in the woods and jungles, and calves, goats and sheep will be driven out among them, so that they can bring down their own provisions. Small fresh water streams run almost across all three islands and empty into the sea, so that the animals that are in constant need of fresh water will be supplied.

Large and strongly built houses will be erected for the keepers. When it is desired to capture any of the animals regular hunting expeditions will be organized to take them just as they are trapped on their native heaths. But in this case the hunters will have an immense advantage over the system used in the past. They will know every foot of the islands, and will be thus enabled to lay traps for the wild beasts and capture them without the least danger to life or limb. On account of the danger visitors never will be allowed on the islands, and no boats will be allowed to touch the shores excepting those belonging to the circus.

Unhealthy to Eat Alone.

The solitary eater is always tempted to eat too large mouthfuls and swallow them too quickly, and either to eat too much or too little. Eating is only one part of feeding, and without digestion is not only useless, but injurious.

Those who eat in company have to devote a certain amount of time to talking and attending to each other's wants. This makes the period between the mouthfuls longer and gives more time for digestion.

Then, again, conversation at meal times usually takes a cheerful turn, and the tone of both mind and body is raised, the heart and nervous system act better, the flow of digestive juices is stimulated, and a larger amount of actual nourishment is obtained from a smaller quantity of food.

In a word, the man who eats in company eats more like a man and less like an animal than he who feeds alone; so his food does him more good in every way.

Exercise for the Calves.

That results which seem incredible can be obtained in the development of the muscles without resorting to gymnasium practice or using expensive apparatus and without the slightest interference with the subject's usual mode of life has been learned with pleasure by a young man in Germantown, Pa. He bought a bicycle last summer and purposed to ride it, but his legs were so small that in bike pants he was jeered at wherever he went, and soon his wheel was rusty from disuse.

He determined then to enlarge his calves, and in the fall he began the simple exercise of standing with stiff knees flat-footed, then rising as high as possible on his toes and repeating this until thoroughly tired. His calves are now two inches bigger. Thirty rises in succession was the limit of his endurance the first day, but five hundred rises do not fatigue him now. He has been averaging daily since that time ten minutes on getting up, ten minutes before luncheon and ten before retiring.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Field Gun With a Rotary Recoil System Does Not Need Re-Aiming.

William H. Bevans, a young American but thirty-two years of age, has invented a system by which the recoil of a field gun can be entirely consumed.

It is estimated that twenty 15-pound shells can be fired from his gun every sixty seconds and this with a greater accuracy than from any other gun of a like nature in the world.

It is contained within a small box which is fitted by means of cleverly contrived devices under the gun and in such fashion as not to interfere with its movements either laterally or horizontally. This small mechanical wonder can take within itself the powerful recoil of three feet; or, in other words, can receive and consume within the twinkling of an eye the backward jump of a gun which sends a fifteen-pound shell a distance of five thousand yards.

Edward W. Very, vice-president of the American Ordnance Company, and an ordnance expert, stated after watching the tests which were made with a gun fitted up at Bridgeport, Conn., with the new rotary recoil system, that it meant a revolution in gun manufacturing throughout the world, and said that he was confident that eight shots out of ten could be placed in a target at a range of five thousand yards by a gun modelled on Mr. Bevans's design. This could be done, he said, without there being any necessity for re-aiming the gun, so perfectly did the new recoil work.

After a number of tests with the rotary recoil it was removed from the gun with which the officials of the company at Bridgeport were experimenting, and a shot was fired without it. So great was the force of the recoil, that the gun carriage and all was lifted and thrown a distance of ten feet in the air, landing muzzle downward in the sand.

This new recoil, while being fitted at present only on the new field gun designed for the competitive government test, can be used on all guns. Mr. Bevans claims that it will save one-third of the weight in the carriage of stationary and coast defence guns.

"When in place the rotary recoil is under the gun and almost entirely concealed from the view of the gunner as well as protected from the shot of his enemy. The box itself revolves on a shaft. This is enlarged in its central portion into a saddle which remains fixed. On the outside of the cheese-box or hollow cylinder there are gear teeth which engage with similar teeth on the under side of the gun body. The cylinder is filled with liquid consisting of a mixture of glycerine and water.

"The backward jump of the gun on firing causes the cylinder to revolve, and the liquid within to pass from one side of the piston to another through grooves of varying area cut in the walls of the cylinder. At the beginning of recoil the liquid passes through the largest part of the groove at the time that the gun is moving fastest. As this groove grows smaller less liquid can pass through it, and the gun gradually comes to a standstill. Then by means of springs, shaped after the fashion of clock springs and attached to the side of the cylinder and which revolve it in the opposite direction, the gun is returned to its normal position when it is ready for another shot. The entire movement of the gun back and forth after the shot leaves it is so quick that it cannot be followed with the eye."

A Disgraceful Wandering Willie.

Tramps throughout the United States are spreading the information among their clan that the city of Oakland, Me., is a bad town for the hoboes to infest. For it is in Oakland that Mr. Sanford J. Baker lives. And Sanford Baker is the inventor of the "tramp chair," to be placed in which is like unto being confined in a railroad wreck.

This device for suppressing tramp visitors is rapidly coming into favor in Oakland, and certainly amounts to something, for its terrors have spread among the dusty roaders, and Baker is being talked about. He describes his cage as follows:

"It is simply a strongly built cage in the form of a chair on wheels. It is so constructed that the occupant must remain perfectly quiet in a sitting position. A shelf is placed near the top for food, and the contrivance can be pushed about from place to place at

THE "TRAMP CHAIR."

will. The chief peculiarity of the chair lies in its door. When used as a method of punishment the culprit is obliged to enter it and sit down. The door, which is so constructed that it follows the lines of the chair, is then closed and locked, and the victim is confined as firmly as though he were glued to the seat. Another peculiar thing about the chair is that when the door is locked the occupant cannot draw his feet up or move any part of his body enough to obtain rest.

"That suggestion of doing nothing is one of the strong points of the tramp chair idea, for the true hobo spends his life in studying new ways and means of accomplishing that greatest desire of his lazy soul—absolute inaction. To be wheeled about in a chair like a big baby seems to him to be the acme of slothful ease. He steps in for his first ride in the chair with alacrity, finds it not unpleasant for the first ten minutes, then begins to feel uncomfortable, gets cramped and finds his bones aching, and before the end of an hour's ride he is yelling murder and dynamite and promising all kinds of reformation if liberated. When his punishment is over and he is fully released the tramp makes a bee line for the open country, and thenceforth comes nowhere near the town that chairs its tramp guests through the streets."

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Leave Annapolis, week days, 6.45 8.55 a. m. 12 m. 3.50 and 7.15 p. m.
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Caution!—There have recently been issued several cheap reprints of the 1847 edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, an edition long since superannuated. These books are given various names,—"Webster's Unabridged," "The Great Webster's Dictionary," "Webster's Big Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," etc., etc.

Many announcements concerning them are very misleading, as the body of each, from A to Z, is 44 years old, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages.

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A CHINAMAN'S FATE.

Declared Dead by a Society, He Was Tabooed and Killed Himself.

In San Francisco there's a Chinese secret society, the laws of which are as strict and unchanging as those of the Medes and Persians. One of the members of this society told some of its secrets—an offense punishable by death. He was to be tried in the usual way before a tribunal of the society.

The night of the ordeal was fixed. The culprit was represented by able counsel, but the sentence was death—as was expected. An executioner was called from an adjoining room. He was a strapping big Chinaman, and wore one of those hideous wooden masks that art critics think so beautiful. He carried a double-edged sword fully five feet long. To test the edge he folded a newspaper in eight parts, and the knife went through those eight thicknesses of paper as if it were a bit of butter in summer time.

The culprit was brought in upon his knees, and another Chinaman, also on his knees, faced him and caught the traitor by the cue. He drew the culprit's neck toward him, the smock was pulled over the shoulders, and with one mighty swing the double-edged sword descended. Like a flash it clove the air and then stopped. A fractional part of an inch separated the sword from the victim's neck. Very, very gently the executioner brought the weapon down until it just touched the traitor's neck. Then, as it is a crime to kill a man in San Francisco, he stopped. He brought the sword to his side again, turned to the jugdes and said: "The culprit is dead."

The newly executed got on his feet and said something to the judge. The judge did not heed— for the culprit was dead. He tried to speak to the Chinamen, who were hurrying from the hall. But he spoke to deaf ears. To all intents and purpose he was a dead man.

He made his way into the street, and the first thing that caught his eye was a hugh poster proclaiming to all Chinatown that he had been executed that evening. No one would speak to him, no one look at him—he was a dead man—just as dead as if the executioner's sword had in reality descended.

For a whole week that man wandered about Chinatown, the posters proclaiming his execution staring him in the face at every turn. Not a crust of bread could he beg—not a mouthful of water. His people knew him as dead—he was past, gone, buried.

And so one day he wandered up into the American portion of San Francisco and stole a revolver from a messenger boy, who was showing it to some companions. Then he ran down into Chinatown, sat down on the pavement beneath one of his own death notices and blew the addled brains out of his poor Chinese head.

Baby's Tooth Set in a Ring.

Exclusive young matrons of the smart set who are also doting mothers have just introduced into fashion a new ring, which is exciting the greatest attention.

The woman who first wore one of these mysterious rings told all about it the other day to a girl friend who was admiring it and wanted to copy it. She said, "Why, the little white stone wouldn't be considered a gem to any one but me. It is only one of my baby girl's pearly white teeth. She knocked out a little front tooth not long ago, and as it was too precious to throw away, I took it to my jewelers and asked him if it couldn't be set in a ring. And here is the result. I told him to surround the tooth with diamonds and turquoises, alternating with one another, as I think just the touch of blue adds much to the beauty of the ring. The baby tooth encircled with diamonds looks too white. A number of my friends who have copied my idea have taken one of their baby's teeth to the jeweler's and had it surrounded with the child's birth stone."

The Horse in Battle.

A veteran cavalry horse partakes of the hopes and fears of battle just the same as his rider. As the column swings into line and waits, the horse grows nervous over the waiting. If the wait is spun out, he will tremble and sweat and grow apprehensive. If he has been six months in the service he knows every bugle call. As the call comes to advance the rider can feel him working at the bit with his tongue to get it between its teeth. As he moves out he will either seek to get on faster than he should or bolt. He cannot bolt, however. The lines will carry him forward, and after a minute he will grip, lay back his ears, and one can feel his sudden resolve to brave the worst and have done with it as soon as possible.

Small Vegetables the Best.

Epicures are developing a taste for miniature specimens of the earth's products. To supply the demand in larger cities for young vegetables, such as the French consider the most delicate and appetizing, the truck farmers bring to market tiny potatoes, turnips, carrots, cauliflower and even heads of cabbage the size of a baseball. Such vegetables are, it is said, more easily digested, their fiber being tender and succulent, instead of tough and often of a woody nature as the growth arrives at maturity.

The Right of Burial.

Despite the growing difficulty of finding space for the interment of public men within the walls of Westminster Abbey at least one notable family still enjoys a prescriptive right of burial there. These are the Dukes of Northumberland, who have the exclusive use of a spacious vault in the chapel St. Nicholas. The vault, which was the last resting place of the Seymours, was opened as recently as 1883 to received the remains of Lady Louisa Percy, the elder sister of the present Duke.

An Automaton Duck.

Of all inventors of mechanical curiosities Jacques Vaucanson was certainly the king, says the Scientific American. His automatic duck was to connoisseurs an object of admiration. The bird waddled off in search of food and picked up and swallowed the seeds that it met with. It was impossible to distinguish this duck from a living one.

It splashed about in the water and quacked at pleasure.

PERPLEXING HAWAII

AN ISLAND WHICH HAS NO NORTH SOUTH, EAST OR WEST.

The Difficulty of Getting One's Bearings—Terms Used in Indicating the Different Sides of Streets—Are Official and Used in All Legal Documents.

Visitors to Honolulu are often perplexed to get the points of the compass fixed in their minds with reference to streets and locations. They are still more perplexed to find nobody who knows them and nobody who feels the need of knowing them. To the visitor especially from the Mississippi Valley where the Congressional survey of public lands has laid out everything four-square, so that directions and distances are always thought of in their relation to north, south, east or west, this is incomprehensible.

But it does not take a very long residence there to learn that the points of the compass in the ordinary matters of direction are of very little practical use, and the prevailing system indicating locations and direction, adapted from that used by the native Hawaiians and continuing the use of their nomenclature, is a very practical one and well adapted to conditions.

The islands are small and of volcanic origin. There is at least one main range of mountains on each island, though there may be subsidiary ones. As is well known, mountains do not run with special reference to the points of the compass. And the narrow valleys cut and crowded out of the volcanic mass and extending from the mountains to the sea bear still less appreciable relation to them. So that if one were to establish the points of the com with relation to any one of these valleys a quarter of a mile would bring him to another, where he would have to take his bearings all afresh. But there are two objects he can never get out of sight of. These are the mountain and the sea. And on this fact the basis both of the nomenclature and of the system of direction rests. With relation to any point the two cardinal directions are toward the mountain and toward the sea. Now, the native Hawaiian terms for these are "mauka," toward or in direction of the mountain, and "makai" toward or in direction of the sea.

The topography of the country, a series of valleys extending from the mountain to the sea, and the feudal tenure under which land was held in the ancient day, led to the division of the country into narrow strips, or districts—moku, as the larger were called; ahupuoa, the next smaller, and ili, those still smaller, but all, with very few exceptions, extending from the seashore to the top of the mountain. In this way common people, restricted to their own ilis, yet had access to the sea to fish and swim and ride the surf, to the mountains for firewood and building material, and to land between to cultivate taro. The boundaries of these districts were all carefully defined in time immemorial and remain the same to-day. Moreover, each district had its name, and that name remains.

With the mountain above and the sea below and the narrow districts in succession, each with its boundaries and name well defined, the basis of the system and nomenclature of direction was complete. A given point or object is "mauka," toward the mountain, or "makai," toward the sea, in relation to another object or point; and and it is "waihihi, or "ewa," in the direction of the district of Ewa, for the other relations of direction.

So that in Honolulu, for instance, where no street runs north and south, or east and west, and few streets run straight in any direction for any great distance, no one speaks of the north or south side of the street—no one can; nor of the east and west sides. But every street has a mauka and makai side, or a waihihi and ewa side. So a particular corner may be precisely and accurately described as the mauka- waihihi corner, or the makai-ewa.

These terms are not only colloquial, but official. They are used in contracts, deeds, wills and statutes. They suit conditions and have grown out of them.

More Perversity.

"Dar's one of de sma'test mules in dis city," announced the proud proprietor of an ash cart to one of his patrons. "He unde'stan's eb'ry wo'd I say, same like he was a pusson."

"Hardly, I guess. Tell him to go ahead a little."

"Get up, dar, Sunshine!" and the mule began to back.

"Look at that, now."

"Dat's what I'se telling you, boss. Ef dat mule don't unde'stan' me pehfect, how do he know to do de op'site ebery time? He never miss since I had him, boss."—Detroit Free Press.

A Strange Animal.

Devil's Island, made famous as the prison of Dreyfus, has a strange species of animal found nowhere else on earth. This odd animal has been called the coati, and is a peculiar combination of mammiferous, carnivorous plantigrade.

It is about the size of a cat when full grown, with a long head shaped like a pyramid, a tremendous nose, making it the Cyrano of animals. The jaws are long, like those of the young alligator and it uses its forepaws to carry its food to the mouth, as monkeys and squirrels do.

From the Other Side.

Here is a "personal" that appeared not long ago in a London newspaper:

"Willie, return to your distracted wife and frantic children! Do you want to hear of your old mother's suicide? You will if you do not let us know where you are. Anyway, send back your father's colored meerschaum."

And yet we say the Briton has no very lively sense of humor.

The City of Ghent.

The famous old city of Ghent, Belgium is built on twenty-six islands which are connected with one another by eighty bridges. Three hundred streets and thirty public squares are contained in these islands.

The Mushroom Lever.

In London a paving stone which weighed 500 pounds, and which was wedged in on all sides by other stones, was lifted up by a mushroom.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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☞ *SPECIAL NOTICE.* ☜

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is oped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

THE NEGRO AND HIS CONDITION.

It is quite evident that the condition of the negro in this county is one that demands immediate consideration. Instead of so many seeking social notoriety, they should look out for their material advancement. It is a matter of impossibility for the masses to be elevated above the common level as it is for the minority to be placed in the official social circle. There seems to be something wrong with certain classes of negroes. There seems to be an impossibility of getting them together. The northern negro is finding fault with the material advancement of the southern negro The negroes North are shaking their fists in the face of the southern negro and declaring that he is no good politically, but yet they seem to have all the offices. The northern republican negro does nothing but complain against his white brother and when he goes to the polls he repudiates all he has said previously and falls right in line. What can the northern negro expect? If the negro South possesses more political sagacity than the northern negro, the fault is with the man who doesn't know how to navigate.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The several departments of Howard University made a good showing this year. The preparatory department is nothing like it was under the tutorship of Prof. J. M. Gregory. This gentleman was a drawing card for that institution. As an evidence of his popularity the attention of the readers of THE BEE is called to a special report in this issue, of his work at Ironsides School, Bordentown, New Jersey.

THE KEY NOTE.

So much has been said in regard to the remarkable speech of Gen. Grosvenor, the other night at the graduating exercises of the law class of Howard University, where he accompanied the Prefident, that we herewith reproduce it, or rather that portion of it which is of especial significance. He said: "Until the law that you have studied and will graduate in tonight, becomes the law of every inch of ground of this whole country, and is the shield for every man, white and black alike, the work of the white race is only half finished and that your race has just begun."

ILLITERACY IN THE SOUTH.

From the Southern Workman.

At least 5,000,000 negroes in the South are still unable to read or write. In some of the Southern States the race is increasing faster than it is being educated, yet the amount per year for the education of each colored child is less than $1. These serious facts should lead us to make every possible sacrifice for education.

If some of our *quasi* southern leaders would devote a little more time to the education of some of these negroes in the South, instead of looking after political affairs, they would be doing the race a service.

NOT TRUE.

From the Topeka, Kan., Plaindealer.

If there is one thing more disgusting than another about secret societies, it is to see and understand the conduct of some past grand high muck-a-muck, who have outlived their usefulness in the orders, or are passed by more intelligent younger members, "take up" with spurious and clandestine organizations for no other purpose than they might have an opportunity to be "great I am's." It is a disgusting spectacle to see a man of Dorsey Seville's intelligence and ability slopping over an old dotard like Bill Matthews. Mr. Seville is angry at himself and all the societies of the District of Columbia, and rather than contend for what he believes to be right within his order, he must sacrifice the respect and good opinion of a host of friends, to "take up" with a job-lot of society shysters. We are surprised that Editor Chase of the BEE should allow his paper to be used for such purposes.

Mr. Seville belongs to a legitimate masonic organization. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Seville, like other intelligent masonics who will not be controlled by men who are inferior to him and for that reason he left the other faction of masonics. The BEE doesn't belong to any faction. It is the people's journal and in its opinon Mr. Seville is right.

IS THIS TRUE?

From the Standard:

Governor Roosevelt of New York, has his gage fixed upon the capital at Washington and proposes to make it interesting for Wm. McKinley who is laying plans to succeed himself. Neither of these gentlemen need depend on the negro, for one has proven himself an ingrate and the other a traitor. It will be just the negroes pie if either of them gets nomination.

"Once upon a time all the members of the body took it into their heads not to work for the stomach, because it was idle and useless. The hands refused to carry food to the mouth, the mouth refused to receive it, the teeth refused to chew it, hence the stomach was starving "The members of the body finding out by starving the stomach they were starving themselves."

The approach of the rainy season in the Philippines and the form of government offered the Filipinos are another instance of the wonderful power of cause and effect.

Imperialism may be losing ground, but the Filipinos do not think so. In the form of government offered them, the home rule or republican form of government is reduced to a minimum. To sum it up briefly, the President is to control everything and the rest will be left to "a form of suffrage to be hereafter determined upon."

Apropos to the extension of the kindergarten system and the proposed method of determining the qualifications of teachers it would be well to remember "Uncle Sis" idea of putting a 50 dollar saddle on a twenty dollar mule. Examinations may be well enough if conducted wisely but they do not always get down below the veneer of book learning into the real individuality. Kindergarners should have good heads but better hearts.

Next comes a news item to the *Times*, the caption of which that paper double leads "A crazy black cannibal." Just why the *Times* took the trouble to double lead the article we do not see, unless it was to call attention to the fact that a negro can become a cannibal only when he is crazy, while the white man can reach the same degree of refinement and taste while maintaining the enviable distinction of being perfectly sane. There is some difference between Mississippi and Georgia after all.

The Peace Jubilee has demonstated one fact that will go thundering down the ages and that is that white and colored people can get along agreeably provided the whites behave themselves like gentlemen.

That transparency which was lettered "Let us have Peace" sized up the situation at both ends of the line.

There are only two colored clerks employed in the District government out of a colored population of 80,000. With one exception the Board of District Commissioners is not elastic enough.

THERE WAS A MURDER.

We have anxiously awaited an editorial from some of our white local papers on the murderous and brutal killing of a soldier of the 5th Immune Regiment by his comrade, Dock Thorpe, and the wounding of one of our most efficient policemen of the District. This killing and assault is only one of the many that have been committed by white volunteers in many of the States. It is certainly a disgrace to the volunteer troops who fought so bravely in Cuba and are now doing the same in the Philippines. Some of our white papers took great delight, notably the Washington *Post*, in attacking the colored soldiers for any breach of discipline or misconduct, when being mustered out, or en route for such, but their silence is noticed in such cases as the brutal murder at the Sixth Street depot. We condemn all crime, whether committed by white or black we want the world to know that there were brutes, ruffians and murderers among the white immunes. In no case has the colored soldiers been guilty of such deeds. They did their fighting at El Caney and Santiago, and their victims were Spanish soldiers, they did not wait to come to America and shoot their unarmed comrades. When it comes to meeting the enemy and rendering courageous service, military discipline in camp or on the field, the colored soldier has no rival.

LYONS AND HIS TRADUCERS.

The unnecessary criticism that a few disgruntled editors are making upon Register Lyons doesn't seem to harmonize with their former statements. No man in public office can please every one no matter what he may do The way to succeed is to do all in your power to please your friends. When you do that the barking dogs can do you no harm. There are certain dogs that bark no matter how much you feed and pet them.

A GREAT SPEECH.

The address delivered by Dr. George H. Richardson before the graduating class of Manassas Industrial Institute on the 2nd inst., was said by competent critics to have been one of the most powerful and eloquent addresses ever delivered by a colored man upon the subject of "Industrial Education." Commissioner Carroll D. Wright; who is president of the institute, stated that the address was the most eloquent he had ever heard on the subject and requested Dr Richardson to have it published in pamphlet form. Rev. Walter Brooks coincided with Commissioner Wright as did Mr. James Merriwether and Rev. Howard. It is a compliment to Dr. Richardson that so distinguished a man as the U. S. Commissioner of Labor should speak so flatteringly and we congratulate our friend upon his success.

A MAN'S PART.

It is amusing to note how greedily some of our big dailies gulp down every sort of hog-wash they can root up from the mess of rot which is circulated by shallow-pated negro phobists and small fry. Capt. Longnecker who only acted a man's part down in New Orleans, is how being assailed because it is claimed that he did not get down on his knees and kiss the feet of those who sought to insult him. Then too some of our brilliant editors are trying to make it appear that the captain was trying to make a reputation for himself. Capt. Longnecker is a good and brave man who believes in doing justice to his men of what ever color they may be. To seek to impugn his motives is one of the small tricks commonly resorted to by self puffers, gingerbread would be's and mudsill aristocrats. But the fact remains that Longnecker is a man and his traducers something infinitely less.

IRONSIDES COMMENCEMENT.

PROF. JAMES M. GREGORY'S WORK. REV. FRANK J. GRIMKE'S ADDRESS.—THE GOVERNOR PLEASED.

Special to the Bee.

Bordentown, N. J., June 2,—The second annual commencement of Ironsides School, at Bordentown, took place Thursday. The event was a most successful one and the general progress of the institution as evidenced by the exercise proved most gratifying to all connected with the school.

During the forenoon the interest centered in the industrial department. The exhibits in this department were displayed in the chapel, which was prettily decorated with evergreens. There were creditable exhibits in cooking, dressmaking and plain sewing, carpentry agriculture, writing and drawing.

The exercises proper began at 1:30 in the afternoon, when the students formed a line on the athletic field. After marching around the grounds they proceeded to the Stewart cottage, where the literary exercises were held. From the piazza, a stage had been built which was decorated with potted plants, while all parts of the building in the immediate vicinity were covered with flags and bunting. After the invocation by Rev. J. B. Reeve of Philadelphia, the following program was carried out:

Chorus.....By the School
Oration—"Great Men".....
Isaac S. Bayard, Bordentown
Oration—"Opportunities".....
Ethel M. Morgan, Boordentown
Oration—"True Womanhood".....
Clara E. Young, Easton, Md.
Music.....Ironsides Musical Club
Recitation—"The Maiden Martyr"..
Mary E. Augusta, Easton, Md.
Essay—"Dressmaking a Profitable Employment".....Mary Fisher
Essay—"A Knowledge of Scientific and Hygienic Cookery a Necessity"
Della Shanter, Rochester, N. Y.

Charles J. Baxter the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was introduced at this point, and presented the diplomas to the graduates with a very pleasing speech, encouraging the students and bespeaking for the school the ardent support of the State.

Principal Gregory awarded the following prizes to the students:

The Oratorical Prize—Clara E. Young.

Prize for Greatest Improvement in Dressmaking— ary Fisher.

For Greatest Improvement in Plain Sewing—Annie Bee.

For Greatest Progress in Penmanship—Charlotte Harris.

Greatest Improvement in History—James G. Hutt.

Best Average in Mathematics—J. F. Jones

The Dr. Shipps Scholarship Prize—Ethel Rebecca Morgan.

After some music by the school the class was addressed by the Rev. F. J. Grimke, D. D., of Washington, D. C. His address was a fine and scholarly one.

Bishop Abram Grant was then introduced, and he spoke with his characteristic eloquence and power. He said that this country belonged to the negro race as much as to any people and consequently it behooves us to make ourselves worthy of it.

Principal Gregory read a letter from Governor Foster M. Voohees, in which he regreted his inability to be present, and expressed a deep interest in the aims and welfare of the school.

The exercises of the day closed with a reception tendered by Principal Gregory to the students and their parents.

The graduates were: Literary—Isaac Sylvester Bayard of Bridgeton; Clara Eliza Young, Easton, Md.; Ethel Rebecca Morgan, Bordentown. English—Mary Ella Augusta, Easton, Md. Industrial—Della Shanter, Rochester, N. Y.; Mary Fisher, Trenton.

BOOKER'S BAD BREAK.

From the Lexington, Ky. Standard.

Booker T. Washington's leadership of the negro race reminds us of the little boy who undertook to direct a stranger to the town of Greenville.

"Go down the road about two miles until you get to papa's barn," said the boy, then turn to the left and walk three miles until you reach Widow Simpkin's cottage, then cross the creek to your right and go four miles through a cornfield; don't stop until you get to the orchard, then cross over the rock fence and keep a-going until you reach the ground that was ploughed last year, then take the left hand road two miles until you come to a plum thicket, then—"

"Then what?" impatiently asked the man.

"Then I'll be durn if you aint lost." concluded the boy

Let the negro follow Mr. Washington in his political rantings and we will be gosh durned if he won'tbe lost. The Dallas *Express*, dubs him as Booker Turncoat Washington. You are mistaken Brother King; the gentleman has not "turned" He is just what he has always been, an apologist a self-aggrandizing schemer. He simply kept quiet until his time came to speak out for his white masters, then he "spoke his spoke."

A QUEER CALENDAR COMPLICATION.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WAS NOT BORN ON APRIL 13th, THE DAY SET FOR HIS BIRTHDAY DINNERS.

There will be many dinners in honor of Thomas Jefferson, April 13th. Yet he was not born on that day. He was born on April 2nd, 1743, old style, but owing to the new style of time computation beginning with the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar, 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograted eleven days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the festival of Easter was established and the equinox occurred on March 21, the dates of anniversaries originating prior to Pope Gregory's Calendar are determined by adding eleven days, hence Thomas Jefferson's birthday is properly observed on April 13th. This interesting fact is pointed out on pages 24 and 35 of the New York World Almanac a most interesting statistical book of over 500 pages. That newpaper offers to send the volume postage paid for 25c.

A FICTION EXPOSED.

Mme. Patti a Happy Example of Married Bliss—Three Times Wedded.

Heretofore Mme. Patti's claim to the honor and admiration of the world has been the possession of a marvelous voice. Even now after she has established a different claim to public gratitude, this heavenly gift will continue to be the chief contributor to the happiness of all lovers of music. But, unrivalled as it is, it ought not to be permitted to banish from sight another title of remembrance. Indeed, it is not certain that in the long run her latest contribution to human happiness will be the most important. "I am," she says after her third marriage, in a letter to her nephew in Georgia, "as happy and as lovesick as a maiden in the first throes of the tender passion."

It has been the habit of certain cynics, ill-tempered and dyspeptic, to sneer at the idea that a man or woman could be happy even in one marriage. Their definition of that blissful state has been that it is a gilded cage that made people miserable until they got into it, and then made them more miserable until they got out. The consequence of the widespread diffusion of this notion has been deplorable. Many young men and women have refrained from marriage. The young men particularly have avoided an evil that they thought took away what little pleasure life had anyway. Even the eloquence and charm of that well-known book, "Happy, Though Married," has not been able to overcome the powerful influence of Punch's brief but significant advice to the victims of the tender passion, viz., "Don't."

To such an extent has marriage been left to the ignorant and degraded people who know no better that the attention of some of our greatest and most philanthropic statesmen and social reformers has been arrested. With that wonderful penetration into the future effects of a given line of conduct so characteristic of them, they have painted most vividly the wretched condition of the world with marriage blotted out. It is difficult for the ordinary mind to conceive the desolation of universal celibacy; but it is obvious enough that mankind would be denied the cheering sight of these beautiful pictures in newspapers and magazines of the marvelous products of certain brands of infant foods.

Appalled by the dreariness of the waste that would thus be created, legislators have from time to time framed measures to prevent it. During the past winter they have been particularly industrious in this field of social reform. But no measure that could have been adopted would have had the profound and beneficial effect of Mme. Patti's experience. Here is a person, a singer in fact, of all the people in the world supposed to be the most wretched and discontented in Hymen's yoke, who has been married three times, and finds herself as near heaven on her third as on her first honeymoon. "As happy and as lovesick as a maiden in the first throes of the tender passion!" she says. Who will not rush to the altar to feel the thrill of this emotion?

A Moral Gangrene.

Certainty of punishment is the only adequate deterrent from crime. Drastic remedies prescribed in the sternest laws will not prevent it when the people are not in sympathy with the purposes of the lawgivers. They show that they are not when they allow sympathy for the accused or the sophistries of the lawyers to induce them to allow a criminal to escape from the penalties provided by the law for his crime. It is in the hands of the jurors of the country, of the men who may be called upon to sit on petty juries in criminal cases, to say whether crime shall increase or the law be respected. It is not in the power of any Legislature to make a community orderly and law-abiding. That is a matter entirely in the hands of the people themselves.

These are truisms. Most persons will assent to these propositions. Yet the same person who to-day asserts their truth may to-morrow disregard them entirely and do all in his power to hand the community over to anarchy if he is called upon to sit as a juror in a case where a man in whom he feels a friendly interest is the accused. He allows his personal regard for the criminal to shut his eyes to the plainest proofs of guilt, together unmindful of the harm he is doing the cause of law and justice and order.

The harmful feature of it is that the juror who thus allows personal feeling to sway him, to the detriment of justice, is not merely voting to acquit the person named in the indictment. He is paving the way for the acquittal of the next man put on trial for the same or an equally heinous crime. The cumulative effect of such acquittals is promptly shown in the increase of crime. Or, the juror may be swayed by a lower motive still—admiration of the ability of, or friendship for, the counsel for the defense and a desire to give him or them the credit of clearing the accused. This damnable motive sways some, beyond doubt. In that case, the action of the juror in voting for the acquittal is a double wrong to the State. It not only turns loose on the State a man who has shown that he has not moral principle enough to prevent him from commiting crime, but it gives eclat to the employment of eloquence, or questionable means when used in a bad cause.

A Plain Talk.

Some of the French parish clergymen are in the habit of giving very frank advice to those who come to be married, says the Christian Globe. One of these clerics thus addresed the bride and bridegroom: "It is from the bottom of my heart Joseph, that I congratulate you upon the great step you are taking. It was indeed sad to see you wasting your youth in a life of disgusting drunkenness. However, all's well that ends well; and it pleases me to think that you have said goodby forever to the wine-shop. As for you, my poor Catherine, thank heaven heartily that you have been able, ugly as you are, to find a husband. Never forget that you ought, by an unchangeable sweetness and a devotion without bounds to try to obtain pardon for your physical imperfection, for, I repeat, you are a real blunder of nature. And now, my dear children, I join you in the holy bonds of matrimony."

Any man can sing by day, but only the one whose heart has been tuned by the gracious hand of Jehovah can sing in the darkness.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

SCIENCE VS NATURE.

(TAKEN FROM LIFE)

ANGELINE

THE MONARCH OF ALL : : : : :

Hair Preparations

.....FOR.....

Straightening, Beautifying, and Promoting

the growth of the hair, and for dressing the hair suitable for all occasions; and still allow the hair to retain its VITALITY, its LUSTRE and consequently its NATURAL GROWTH.

No Fake. No Humbug. No Experiment,

BUT THE PEER OF THEM ALL.

Angeline is the acme of scientific efforts and skill in overcoming kinky, stubborn bristly and undesirable suits of hair.

Angeline has stood the test of the World's greatest scientists and enters upon the market of the world, as a perfectly pure harmless discovery that will bring joy to any persons heart, in need of it, if you will but give it a trial.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Angeline is not made of highly perfumed vaseline like a great many "fake" preparations on the market to-day. There is not a particle of vaseline entering into its composition. It is made from ingredients entirely different and distinct from anything in the market to-day and is compounded by competent Chemists.

What ANGELINE Will Do:

1.—Angeline will positively make kinky and stubborn hair straight. One application will prove to you conclusively, that there is efficacy in it.

2.—Angeline will stop the Hair from falling out or breaking off, and will give to you an abundance of soft, pliable, straight and glossy hair.

3.—Angeline will actually make hair grow.

4.—Angeline will cure Eczema, Tetter, Dandruff and all the detestable diseases of the Scalp

$50 REWARD

The Angeline Pomade Co., will give a reward of Fifty Dollars to any and all persons who use Angeline and after giving it a thorough and impartial trial, will make an affidavit that Angeline contains any injurious ingredients.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

and it will do the rest. Price 50c per bottle; or 3 bottles for $1.25. Sent securely packed to any part of the world.

SPECIAL—Any person ordering 3 bottles of Angeline will receive as a premium a package of Blodan's Cocoa Almond Cream. Any person ordering 6 bottles of Angeline will receive a Harris Hair Straightener FREE.

Blodan's Cocoa Almond Cream a delightful and efficient application for Chapped Hands, Face or Lips, Sunburn or Tan. Nourishes, purifies and brightens the complexion, rendering the skin smooth and velvety and imparting a rosy freshness. Gentlemen will be delighted with its effect after shaving; and ladies will be pleased with it as a valuable adjunct in arranging their toilet. Sent by mail to any part of the world on receipt of 25c.

The Harris Hair Straightener is guaranteed to surpass everything for its intent or purpose. It received a medal at the Tennessee Centennial and we heartily recommend it. This Straightener used in connection with Angeline brings grand results. For sale by this firm, price $1.00.

No goods will be sent C. O. D. The price must accompany all orders or no attention will be paid to it. In ordering always inclose Money Order, or Registered Letter. Stamps taken with orders not exceeding 50c. 2 and 1c extra in stamps if you want your order [illegible] of mail to be partially cover the extra [illegible] postage, otherwise it will be sent [illegible] express. All correspondence for information cheerfully answered.

AGENTS WANTED EVERY WHERE. Special inducements to young ladies and gentlemen. Write for terms.

GUARANTEE—We guarantee to refund all moneys if ANGELINE is misrepresented. A safe and immediate shipment of all goods ordered is also guaranteed. Address:

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Cor. Vermont St., and Indiana Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS, : : : IND.

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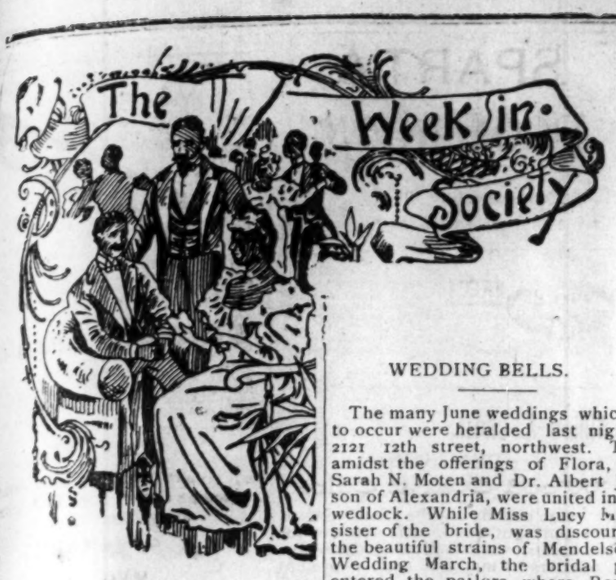

Miss Helen Bell of the Fifteen St. Presbyterian choir will sing at the strawberry festival on Monday June 12, which will be held in the church.

There was a very interesting dramatic and musical recital at the residence of Miss Lillian V. Green, 45 F street northwest, on last Wednesday evening. Miss Green performed several of her new selections and Miss Helena Hawkins recited two very fine selections and from the patthos in one of her pieces and the wit and humor in the other, it is evident that she will make a fine elocutionist. Miss Green's ability as a musician is too well established for comment. A very fine repast was served after the musical and literary portion of the Program had been completed.

Wednesday night the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church held a special meeting to elect a delegate to the Electorial College which convenes in October, at which time said delegates will be elected to the General A. M. E. Conference, May 1900, at Columbus, Ohio. The 8 or 9 candidates had out their friends in large numbers The election resulted in the choice of Prof. John T. Layton, who has served that church faithfully as chorister over a quarter of a century. He was delegate to the general conference that met in Wilmington, N. C., April 1896.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

A grand strawberry festival will be given in the basement of the Fifteenth St. Presbyterian Church on the 12th of June, from 8 to 12 o'clock. The committee composed of the following, has spared no pains to have each one spend an enjoyable time:—

Miss Fannie Chase, chairman;

Mrs. Laura Douglass, assisted by a corps of ladies, will be in charge of the fruit table.

Mrs. Lee with assistants, the cake table.

Miss Mason, with a bevy of young ladies, the cream.

Miss Ollie Contee with assistants, the strawberry table.

Messrs. Stewart, Marston, Brown and Douglass will decorate the church for the occasion.

Music will be discoursed during the evening by Messrs. Braxton and Douglass interpersed by songs from Mesdames Smallwood and McKenny and Mrs. Wordie Johnson,

Miss Lucy E Moten and others will make it pleasant for and administer to the want of the guests during the evening.

Dr. J. H. N. Waring, master of ceremonies.

On Tuesday May 30, the beautiful parlors of Miss A. A. Gray were thrown open to the little pupils of her Sunday school class. The occasion was an evening's pleasure for them. Miss Gray was assisted in making it merry for the little folks by her sisters Misses E. A. Chase and Alice R. Jackson. The evening was very pleasantly spent by the little folks and was concluded by a well served repast for which the Gray brothers are far famed: The pleasure of the evening was enhanced by the sweet strains of music. Among those present were: Sadie Meriwether, Georgie Marston, Mamie White, Lottie Griffin, Daisy West, Ellen Lee, Annie Hurley, Gladys, Freeman, Gertrude Ewing, and Estelle Houser.

During the past month, a series of dinners have been given in the Cooking school to which the trustees and those interested in school work were invited. These dinners were prepared and served in the presence of the guests under the careful eye of Miss Cook. Much gratification is expressed by all present because of the practically successful results. Among those who have attended them are Trustees Wright, Richardson and wife, Mrs. Grimke, Rev. Grimke and brother with many others.

LOVEJOY SCHOOL,

SCORES A GRAND SUSCESS.

The Brown's Memorial Church was filled to its greatest capacity on last Friday evening by the patrous and friends of the Jovejoy school. The attraction was a concert and stereopticon recital given by the pupils of this school. The program was well rendered showing that the teachers had spared no pains in training their pupils for the occasion. The children also manifested a spirit of enthusiasm, which showed that they were actuated by the highest impulses and were anxious to please their parents and friends. Songs and recitations illustrated by stereopticon views were the leading feature of the program. After the exercises the audience partook of refreshments in the lecture room of the church. Here teachers and pupils met parents and friends who expressed themselves as highly delighted with the entertainment they had received. The concert receipts amounted to over $100 most of which is clear of expenses. North East Washington can well afford to be proud of this magnificent showing of their pioneer chool—Old Lovejoy.

WEDDING BELLS.

The many June weddings which are to occur were heralded last night at 2121 12th street, northwest. There amidst the offerings of Flora, Miss Sarah N. Moten and Dr. Albert Johnson of Alexandria, were united in holy wedlock. While Miss Lucy Moten, sister of the bride, was discoursing; the beautiful strains of Mendelsohn's Wedding March, the bridal party entered the parlors where Rev. H. Powell of Richmond, assisted by Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks performed the ceremony which pronounced them man and wife. The bride wore white silk over which was gracefully draped white silk mull bedecked with orange blossoms; in her hand she carried a beautiful bunch of bridal roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Rebecca L. Moten wore white organdy elaborately trimmed with lace. Broken solos were continued during the evening from 8 to to p. m , while Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, received congratulations from their numerous friends. After partaking of the delicious repast prepared by caterer Murray, the bridal party left for their new home in Alexandria, Va., with the best wishes of friends and showers of rice. Many elegant and useful presents were received by the bribe from home and abroad.

On June 7, a large number of friends assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williams, 108 Oak street, to witness the christening of their infant son. The ceremony was performed by Rev F J. Grimke, who bestowed upon the household pet the name De'ano Turner Williams, Miss L. Shepard is god-mother and Mr Parker Baily god-father. After the ceremony, the guests repaired to the dining room where their wants were administered to by caterer Gray.

CITY BREVITIES.

R W. Thompkins, editor and manager of the *Colored American* will resign soon. Dissatisfaction is the cause.

Mrs. Moses Anderson, who has been quite ill at her home, 1545 4th street northwest, is improving.

The private dancing school of Miss Helena Hawkins, has closed for the summer.

Mr. W. L. Pollard is one of the most active civil lawyers before the District bar.

Miss Maria Smith will open a first class cottage at Asbury Park, N. J.

The People's Business Union is under the management of Mr. Ruffin for the present.

Mr. W. Hall Jackson, formerly of this city is now in Boston, Mass

Hon. Geo H. White of North Carolina, left the city this week for his home in Tarboro, N. C.

A reception will be tendered to Prof. R. H. Terrell at Delmo Koonce, Monday evening June 12th.

Miss Lucretia Compton of New York returned to her home last week.

Mr. Lawrence O. Posey, formerly of the Quartermaster General Office, but now of Wilmington, Del., is in the city.

Col. James Hill has returned to Jackson, Miss.

Rev. F. J. Grimke has returned from Bordentown, N. J., where he has been to deliver an address to the Ironsides School, of which Prof. J. M. Gregory is principal.

Mrs. D. C. Jones will return to New York again.

HOW A PLAIN GIRL MAY BECOME PRETTY.

THE CULTIVATION OF GRACE AND EASE OF CARRIAGE IS A SIMPLE MATTER.

Mrs. Humphry writing in the June *Ladies' Home Journal* on "How to be Pretty Though Plain," asserts that the best advice she could give the girl who would attain a graceful figure is contained in two words: Avoid exaggeration, "We all know how disappointing, if not actually annoying, it is to see a pretty face associated with an awkward figure or an uncouth gait. Now gracefulness is almost always capable of being cultivated, to some degree at least, even in cases which may seem to be of the hopeless sort Calisthenics have converted many an awkward girl into an unrecognizable graceful and charming edition of her former self. Many a growing girl has her figure and carriage ruined for life by want of care, and more particularly motherless girls, who have no kind elder to make them lie down for at least an hour every day. The recumbent posture averts many an evil. The shoulders should be perfectly flat upon the couch, and the head be only slightly raised. Girls are such active, vigorous creatures t that they often object to lying down in this way, but a careful mother may easily learn how to turn this restful time into pleasure. In almost all cases improvement will result from gymnastic and calisthenic exercises, from rowing, drilling and swimming. Bu tit is absolutely necessary that the patient should be mindful constantly of her own bearing. She must hold her shoulders back, her head up and chest forward. At first this position will cause some stiffness, but if persevered in and accompanied by calisthenic exercises, or even games like lawn-tennis, it will soon become natural, easy and graceful."

EDUCATIONAL.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
INCLUDING.
Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutic Colleges

Thirty second Session (1899-1900) will begin October 2, 1899, and continue seven (7) moths.

Tuition fee in Medical and Dental Colleges, each $80. Pharmaceutic College, $70.

All students must register before October 12, 1899.

For catalogue or further information apply to—

F. J. Shadd, M. D., *Secretary*,
901 R. Street, n. w.
City of Washington.

REAL ESTATE.

R. J. MARSHALL,

REAL ESTATE & LOAN BROKER,
508 11th Street, N. W.

FOR SALE—Near New York avenue and North Capital street, new, buff brick residence, 6 rooms, cellar and bath, newly papered and decorated; has all modern improvements and conveniences: mirror mantels, speaking tubes, electric bells, etc.

This property is nicely located in an improving section of the city. The new electric cars will pass within a half block. This property, $3,000, on monthly payments about the same as rent.

FOR SALE—In the northwest, very desirably located, a dwelling and store together, brick, large store room, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, 4 bedrooms and bath on second floor, all modern improvements. Shelving and counters complete. Price, $3,500, on very easy terms. This is an investment worthy of immediate attention.

Many other well located properties in different sections of the city for sale on easy terms. Stop paying rent and own your own home.

DUVALLS
SUMMER
GARDEN

2027 L street northwest

Large airy Pavillion. Swings and other amusements. Cigars, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, etc. Books open for dates. Terms reasonable Apply to J. J. Duvall at above address.

Hotel Clyde,

Firstclass Accommodations for Ladiss and Gentlemen

Hot and Cold Baths

475 Mo. ave. n. w.

MRS. ALICE E. HALL, Proprietor.

H. K. FULTON

LOAN OFFICE

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c MOMEY LOANED ON EASY PAYMENTS.

H. K. Fulton has removed his Loan Office from his old stand, 1218 Pa., avenue to his handsome new building, 314 9th street, n. w., between Penn. ave. and D st, n, w., where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, UNREDEEMED PLEDES FOR SALE.

314 9th Street, Northwest.

Establ 1866

BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE.

361 Penn. Ave. n.w.

Gold and silver watches, diamonds jewelry, pistols, guns, mechanical tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearing apperal.

Old gold and silver bought.
Unredeemed pledges for sale.

L. H. Harris,

DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN

Pure Drugs AND Chemicals

Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES. Physician's Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded Day and Night.
Cor. 3d and F Sts., S. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Upright and Spuare Pianos.
On Easy erms
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Heilbrun's
SHOES.

The standard good shoes for the past 40 years.

Shoes of the most reliable make. Prices much below the average.

Every pair we sell carries our Unequalfied Guarantee.

TRY!
'HEILBRUNS'
Shoes"
Next time.
Heilbrun & Co
402 7 St. n.w.

Sign "The old woman in window."

SUMMER RESORTS.

Furnished Rooms With or Without Board at Moderate Prices.

CLINTON
COTTAGE

1820 Atlantic Avenue,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Emanuel Murray Pro.

Wholesale and Retail Ice Cream Manufactory.

ICE CREAM
PARLORS.

Open May 1st 1899.

DEER PARK HOTEL.

Deer Park, Maryland.

MOST DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESOST OF THE ALLEGHENIES.

Swept by the mountain breeze, 2,800 feet above sea level. Absolutely free from malaria, hay fever and mosquitos On Main Line of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Hotel and Cottages. Every modern convenience. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric Lights, Elevator Turkish Baths, two large swimming Pools, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Magnificent Drives, Complete Livery Service. Annapolis Naval Band. Delightful Cottages, furnished for housekeeping if desired ready for occupancy June 1st. Hotel open from June 24th to September 30th.

For rates and information address D. C. Jones, Manager, B & O Building Baltimore, Md., until June 10th. After that time, Deer Park, Garrett Co. Md.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO ROUND BAY.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is now ready to contract with organizations, societies and Sunday Schools for special excursions to Round Bay! For full information and terms, apply at B. & O. Ticket Office No. 619 Pa. Avenue, between 2 and 5 p. m., week days.

$25 PER WEEK.

25 AUTHORS. Gen's. Miles, Shafter, Merritt, Wood; Cuban Gen's, Garcia and Palma, Capts. "Bob" Evans and Taylor; Secretaries Long and Gage; Nelson Dingley; Senators Daniel and Cullom; Hon Justin McCarthy, M. P.; Gens. O. O. Howard and Stewart L. Woodford and 9 other war leaders have united to write "The Standard History of the American Spanish War." *The Official History* Not a collection of magazine articles Each author writes a chapter especial lyfor this book. Finely illustrated. *Exclusive territory.* Liberal terms showing list of authors sells it. Address Chas. C. Haskell & Son

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO HARPER'S FERRY.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is now ready to contract with organizations, societies and Sunday Schools, for special excursions to Harper's Ferry. For full information and terms apply at B. O. Ticket Office, No. 619 Pa. Avenue between 2 and 5 p. m., week days.

WONDERFUL LIQUID AIR.

A Discovery Which Will Likely Prove Extremely Beneficial to the Entire Race.

SINGULAR EXPERIMENTS.

The Strange Substance Seems to Reverse the Ordinary Phenomena of Nature—Water Boils on Ice.

Has a Temperature of 312 Degrees Below Zero—More Explosive Than Nitro-Glycerine—Makes a Hot Piece of Steel Burn Like a Match—It Freezes Mercury Into a Solid Metal.

Charles E. Tripler made the great discovery last year that air could be reduced to a liquid as easily as water could be frozen by artificial means. Liquid air at once became the marvel of science. Its properties are so wonderful as to be almost past belief. Liquid air has a temperature of 312 degrees below zero. It is more explosive than nitro glycerine when confined. It is as harmless as water when not kept under pressure. In color it is a steely, transparent blue. Though so intensely cold, it boils without being near a fire. It makes a piece of steel burn as brightly as a sulphur match.

Mr. Tripler made many experiments in his laboratory in West Eighty-ninth street, New York. One of the most surprising was the burning of a piece of steel in a cup of ice. The inventor first made a cup of ice. He did this by taking a tin shaker such as drug clerks use in making a milk shake. He filled this with liquid air, dipped it into a jar of water and held it there for twenty seconds. In that short time, one-third of a minute, the liquid air caused the water to freeze half an inch thick all about the tin beaker.

Mr. Tripler then poured out the liquid air, removed the tin beaker and held in his hand the perfectly shaped cup of ice which had been formed.

"Now, I will show you a strange thing," said Mr. Tripler. He filled the cup of ice with liquid air. Then, taking a piece of steel wire, one end of which had been heated red hot over a gas flame, he plunged the hot end into the inconceivably cold liquid air. Instantly it flamed up as if it were a powder fuse and burned until the whole length which had been dipped in the liquid air was consumed as if it had been a match.

This curious experiment is explained on the theory that there is so much oxygen condensed in liquid air that it can burn metals as easily as wood is ignited in ordinary atmosphere.

Another strange sight is a kettle incrusted in ice, which is boiling over a gas flame. The explanation is that the kettle is filled, not with water, but with liquid air. The vapor which pours out of the nozzle like steam is the liquid air expanding into a fog and then becoming natural air.

LIQUID AIR BOILING ON ICE.

Mr. Tripler then made an experiment which he described as "boiling water by the use of liquid air." He poured a pint of liquid air into a large two-gallon glass jar of water. The liquid air, being lighter than the water floated on top like foam.

A singular freak of liquid air was then displayed. Drops of it, snow white descended toward the bottom of the jar and then arose to the surface again. This was the nitrogen of the liquid air trying to escape. The experimenter placed his hand over the top of the jar and caused the vapor to spurt out in any direction he desired.

The most common operations in handling liquid air are calculated to excite wonder. The mere act of taking it out of a vessel with a dipper causes a furious display of vapor. The air all about is made distressingly cold. The reason is that as the liquid air expands into natural air it absorbs the heat from the surrounding atmosphere.

Its vapor is only its transition stage. It is then just midway between the liquid and gaseous state. This vapor can be made to produce a pretty laboratory geyser that spurts up and subsides with the regularity of volcanic geyser springs in different parts of the world.

Yet this mysterious chemical fluid that seems so harmless and entertaining is more powerful than nitro-glycerine when confined. A test of its explosive qualities showed this.

A handful of cotton waste was first saturated with machine oil. It was next rolled in liquid air and then placed loosely inside an inch and a quarter iron pipe, two feet long. This was in turn set inside of a heavy six-inch iron pipe, which was two feet eight inches long. The ends of both the pipes were left open. A fuse was attached to the ball of oil and liquid air soaked cotton waste in the smaller pipe. The precaution was taken of preparing this experiment in an open lot. The fuse was then fired. The explosion which followed tore two big holes through the thick outer pipe. While the smaller inside pipe was blown into bits, except one twisted end four inches long.

Liquid air does many other curious things. It freezes mercury into a solid metal that looks like lead.

Alcohol, which is used for measuring the coldest arctic temperature it is commonly thought cannot be frozen. But its freezing point, 200 degrees below zero, is easily reached and surpassed by liquid air, with its temperature of 312 below zero.

Mr. Tripler suggests that it would furnish the best kind of smokeless powder for our war ships. It could be made on board just as it might be needed. Magazines filled with dangerous explosives would no longer be necessary.

AGAINST USE OF CORSETS.

Chicago, Saxony and Russia Make a Concerted Attack Upon Steel Ribbed Casing.

THEY WILL HAVE TO GO.

So Say a Great Many Health Specialists—But Women Have the Deciding Vote—Wnat Will They Say?

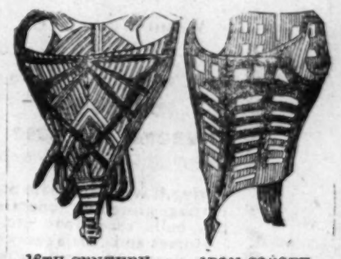
The Influence of Dress Upon the Physical Structure of Women—Appearances and Fashion's Decrees More Thought of Than Sound Bodies and Good Health—Uncomfortable and Injurious.

The Minister of Education of Saxony has signed a decree forbidding schoolgirls to wear corsets.

The Russian Minister of Public Instruction has published an order that young women attending high schools, universities and music and art schools shall not wear corsets.

The Oakland Health Club of Chicago has indorsed the acts of both these officials and has pledged itself to stop tight lacing.

These three facts show that the war upon the corset and its consequent destruction of the most beautiful thing in the world—a man's mother—is being



16TH CENTURY. IRON CORSET.

renewed in very high official places, and that it is being fought as it was never fought before. The Oakland Health Club has given out this emphatic official statement:

"It is a known fact that there is more sickness among women than ever before. One scarcely meets a healthy woman. The corset represents a large measure of the responsibility of the ills to which woman is heir."

The Oakland Health Club suggests Grecian costumes for women. The costumes of the ancient Greeks require no "fitting to corsets."

The Saxony Minister of Education prescribes the mode of dress for school girls. The girls are required to wear a loose-fitting jacket or blouse, with a short, full, round skirt, loose at the belt. The Russian Minister of Public Education offers no substitute for the corset nor concealment of the uncorseted outlines. He confines himself to the decree. He only offers the explanation that he has spent much time in visiting girls' schools, and reports that the corset is "distinctly prejudicial to the health and physical development of the wearers."

Dr. J. H. Kellogg is one of the leaders of war against stays. Dr. Kellogg has a formidable trail of titles which add weight to his words. He is a life member of the British Gynecological Society, member of the Societe d'Hygiene of France, of the American Medical Association, the British and American Association for the advancement of Science, the American Climatological Society, the American Social Science Association and others. He is the author of a work on "The Evils of Fashionable Dress," that created a decided stir and a short-lived dress reamong women a few years ago. He has just now published a work on the form among women a few years ago. He has just now published a work on the same question entitled, "The Influence of Dress in Producing the Physical Decadence of American Women."

"It is not worth while to spend any time in demonstrating that women are degenerating physically," says Dr. Kellogg in his treatise, "for there has not been a medical convention dinner within the last quarter of a century at which was not heard the toast, 'Woman, God's best gift to man and the chief support of the doctors?'

"I recently addressed an audience of seven hundred women. I asked how many women present believed they were physically superior to their mothers. A bare half dozen raised their hands, and two or three looked timidly about, apparently as if to see if any one present was prepared to contest their claim. This was significant of the present attitude and the present strength of women. A falling off in the birth rate amounting to several million within the last ten years is one of the terrible evidences of the decline of stamina in American women."

Dr. Kellogg says that to compression of the waist is due—

"First, downward displacement of the abdominal and pelvic organs, and numerous functional and organic diseases growing out of this disturbance of the static relation of the organs.

"Second, lack of development of the muscles of the trunk, which by long compression and disuse lose their functional activity, resulting in drooping shoulders, flat or hollow chest, sunken epigastrium and straight spine.

"Third, an ungraceful and unnatural carriage of the body in sitting, standing and walking.

"Fourth, an abnormal mode of respiration.

"The strong and beautiful curves which are observed in a spirited horse are not only attractive from an aesthetic point of view, but are also of the highest significance from a psychological standpoint. In the healthy, vigorous animal one observes that the head is held high, the neck and back strongly curved, the limbs firmly set, and the whole expression indicates vigor and strength. The same is equally true of the female body.

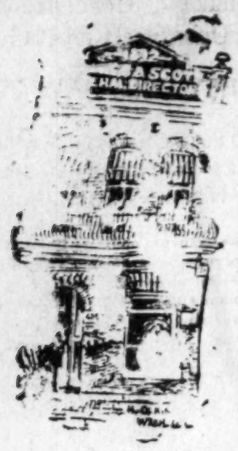
"An erect head, well-curved back, prominent chest, retracted abdomen and firmly set limbs, are indicative of an energized carriage of the body which is characteristic of health.

"The flat chest, posterior dorsal curve, projecting chin, protruding abdomen, are equally indicative of a relaxed and weak carriage of the body.

"The spiritless and tired horse holds his head down: he lacks the vigor and disposition to hold it up."

UNDERTAKERS

TELEPHONE CALL, 1102.



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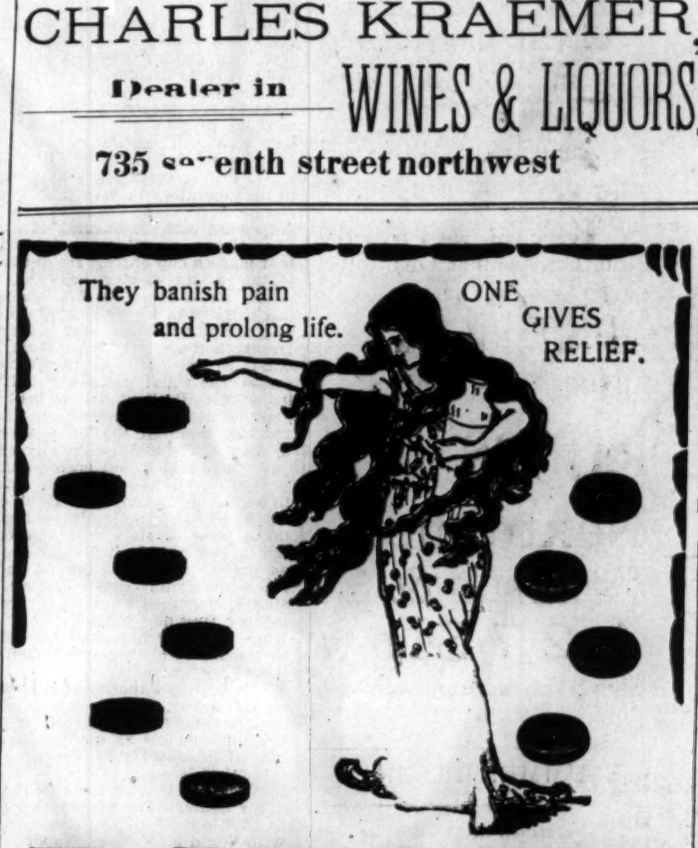

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Will be wreathed with a most engaging smile, after you invest in a

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It permits the utmost freedom of motion with perfect safety.
All uncomfortable and injurious steel spring pressure is avoided.
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It is the only suitable truss for children and females.
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Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.
It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)
Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; $3 for single and $4 for double truss
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E. M.—Be careful how you conduct yourself in company.

L. T.—Fashion should be followed if becoming. If green doesn't look well on you, dress in goods that do.

Nellie:—Take my advice and don't marry for spite or convenience. It is better that you be an old maid than marry a man for the sake of being married.

S. T. O.—It is better to be a good listener always. Be careful what you say about your friends to other people.

M. T.—I am opposed to summer schools in this city. It is a hard matter to get children to attend school in winter, certainly they will not attend them in summer. It is strange that our school guardians cannot find other employment.

Rachel:—You should be positive in all things. Never indulge in familiarity.

Flirtation:—No woman who carries on flirtation in the street can hope for respect from gentlemen

J. M.—Be honest in your dealings with your associates. Be careful of a confident. You may tell some things and some others you had better keep.

R. T.—Strangers seem to be taking possession of the city Our lyceums seem to be monopolized by new comers. The people of this city are weak.

D. M.—Do as you think best and be upright in all things. Protect yourself against insults no matter if poverty await you.

Nellie:—The manifestation of too much interest must be looked upon with suspicion.

Delia:—You should be your own judge sometimes. Don't believe all that is said to you.

H. T.—Be enterprising and don't fear to do honest labor.

Dress:—Yes, I believe in dress. I am of the opinion that a person should dress well if he is able to do so. Clothes were made to wear.

R. I.—Some people dislike you because others do. Never form a dislike for a person because others do.

B. M.—The Teachers' Association is a commendable institution. It should be supported by the people.

H. P.—Ladies who think of nothing but sport will not make good wives.

School:—There is some talk of making a principal of the Business High School

Annie:—The steamer, City of Berlin crossed the Atlantic from New York to Queenstown in 7 days 15 hours and 8 minutes. This was in 1875. You can go much sooner now

History:—Achilles was the bravest of the Greeks.

E. E.—We very often depreciate what our friends do for us. We often are those best who do the least.

Mamie:—You have shown your sadness as a letter writer. You should be satisfied with the one who most esteems you.

M. T.—The longest tunnel in the world is Mount Saint Gathard. It is 9,170 feet.

Magie:—A lady should be accomplished in this day and time.

Rem.—Too much familiarity breeds contempt. Either in man or woman. No lady of refinement will tolerate familiarity.

D. T.—The persons we once loved we become to hate and the person we greatly hated we become to love.

Ethel M.—Be what you seem to be and nothing more.

Ida:—Remember that noble qualities may be found in noble women.

Don't allow a man to smoke in your presence. A gentleman would not be guilty of such.

Be careful with whom you go driving. He should be a gentleman of character.

If you cannot be escorted to a place don't allow your escort to come for you.

The woman who is above the middle age should not seek young girls' company.

Let your conversation be above the vulgar.

Pure thoughts are expressed by the refined.

All questions for this column should be addressed to the Editor of letters.

You cannot always tell your friends by their talk.

Think wisely if you can and express yourself intelligently.

Don't believe all you hear spoken.

There are always two sides to a question.

Don't form or express an opinion before you have well digested the subject.

It is not necessary at all times to allow dress to be your predominating thought.

It is not a hard matter to tell an honest woman.

Read good books and digest them well.

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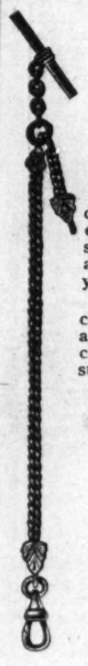
Metal base, with artistic and very rich large figure—for a column; nicely moulded oil fount; the latest burner ratchet screw movement, for turning wick up and down, thus always insuring a brilliant light, clear as a crystal and equal to 200 candles. It stands 28 inches high and is all ready to put oil into and light.

The 16 inch shade has an 8 inch rich lace flounce and combines to make it a rich, handsome, serviceable home ornament.

Send 5 cash yearly subscribers for this handsome banquet lamp.



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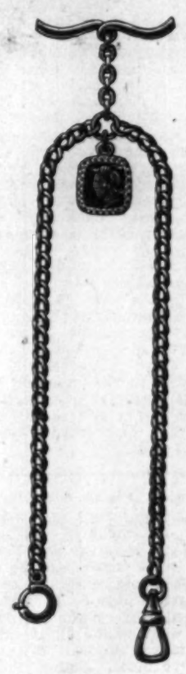
For this fine rolled gold chain. The Bee will give to any person sending in 3 yearly cash subscribers six 6 month subscribers.



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REALLY A
BEAUTIFUL CHAIN
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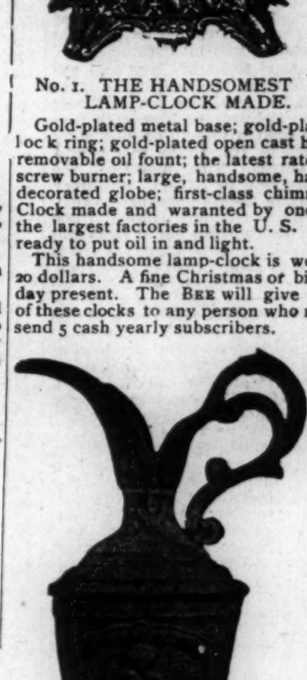
Charm, sardonix intaglio. Right up to date. Trace link. Perfectly formed in every way. All well gold-plated, and has the exact appearance of a solid gold chain. It is double length and will give the wearer splendid satisfaction.

For one cash yearly subscriber, or too six months subscribers, THE BEE will give you this beautiful chain.



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NO. 758.
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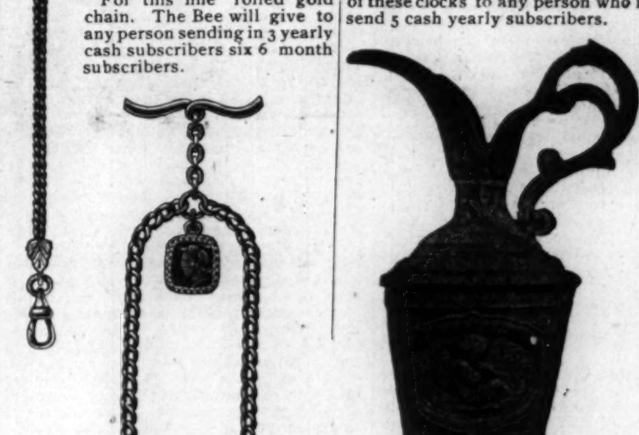
Height 10 inches.

Send us 4 cash yearly subscriber and receive a pair of these excellent vases.



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FRUIT IN FLORIDA

A Comparison of Southern Grown Fruit With Fruit From the Bahamas.

The oranges of the Bahamas, Cuba and Jamaica are intensely sweet, but lacking in the sprightly flavor so highly prized by our growers, says the Jacksonville Times-Union. A few specimens may be seen which are bright, smooth, thin-skinned and solid, but the greater part of them as early as February are pithy, over-large and coarse-grained, and there is a strong tendency in the West Indian groves to produce thick-skinned and rough, blemished fruit, occasionally rusty.

In short, orange culture in those islands has more drawbacks than with us, except in our extreme northern belts, where oranges have been grown at all, where of late years the untimely frosts have fallen. But in our best adapted sections the preponderance of advantages is decidedly in our favor, notwithstanding their lands are offered at $5 to $10 per acre and labor at 25 to 40 cents per day. They have more frequent gales than Florida, and, in the Bahamas the soil is so scarce and rock so abundant that their best trees make only a stunted growth and are early seized with dieback. Budded trees bear at three feet in height, seedlings at six or seven. Every crevice in the rock will contain a tree, even though the crevices are not over nine feet apart, while, should an interval of twelve or fifteen feet occur, an artificial crevice must be formed with pick and crowbar.

They are subject to the same blizzards as ourselves, though softened and diminished by distance, but their pineapples are more susceptible than ours, and are frequently injured as much proportionately. In the blizzard of 1886, at Cat Island, about sixty miles southeast from Nassau, where the largest pineapple plantations are situated, one planter who had expected to have 50,000 or 60,000 marketable apples, had only 18,000 fit to ship as a result of the blizzard. This is worse than it was upon the Florida Keys, where the numerical yield was not materially diminished, only the size being lessened as well as the number of slips and suckers. There was no actual ice or frost, but the long continued cold, coupled with the violence of the gale, worked great damage. Many of the pines were so chilled as to cause them to sucker without fruiting.

The tropical fruits of Jamaica are packed so full of the sunshine of those "Happy Isles" that they are exquisite in creamy richness, or fiery with pepper, or rugged with acid or disgusting with musk or turpentine, to the gustatory nerves. The men of the tropics are dull in their gustatory nerves, while the cold-blooded Anglo-Saxon has a fastidious palate. The drowsy native wakens out of sleep and eats with equal mind whatever fruits first come to hand—mostly dense vegetable custards or mush. But when we come to our own race we find one writer describes the excellence of the mangosteen as "utterly inexpressible;" another, as "composed of the best of the most palatable fruits in magical combination;" another as "a vapid, watery sop." Firminger says of the mango, "To those who have never partaken of it, no words can convey an idea of the merit of this exquisitely luscious fruit," while an honest American soldier bluntly described it is "tow soaked in turpentine." Of the cherimover Doctor Seemann writes: "Its taste indeed, surpasses that of any other fruit, and Haenke was quite right when he called it the masterpiece of nature." After this grandiloquent generality, we feel that the natural rebound is the contemptuous judgment of Fenelle, that "one European pear or plum is worth all the cherimoyers of Peru."

Breadfruit and jackfruit are a large part of the subsistence of the poorer classes. The first resembles our well-known egg-bread, or, when fully ripened on the tree, a rich, clammy poundcake, though with an offensive odor. The jackfruit is an immense, somewhat oval, ill-shaped object, growing all over the tree, along the trunk or even the roots, heaving up and cracking the ground like a hill of sweet potatoes. The soft, fibrous interior is considered most delicious by those who can manage to eat it, possessing a rich, spicy scent, but to such a powerful degree as to be quite unbearable to those unaccustomed to it.

But there are some few standard fruits on which most Floridians are agreed; from the creamy, frosted sweetness of the sugarapple to the exquisite sherbet of the pineapple. Yet every unbiased critic must pronounce the pine, equally with the orange, better when grown under the blended frost and sunshine of Florida than when cooked by those glowing skies which turn most fruits into skinfuls of scented mush.

Napoleon's Death Mask.

On March 6, 1821, the day after the great Napoleon died, Automarchi, his physician, took a plaster cast of his face, and for this death mask he was soon afterward offered £6,000 by a wealthy London collector of curiosities. He refused the offer and retained the mask in his possession until he had secured a perfect copy of it in bronze.

The original cast was then offered for sale in London, the price asked being £6,000, and afterward £5,000. No purchaser, however, appeared, and the same was the case in Brussels, where the price asked was 100,000f. The bronze mask had meanwhile become the property of the society entitled the Sons of Glory, all of whom were at one time officers in the Grand Army.

Whenever a member of the society died the mask was placed on his coffin during the funeral service. After the death of the last member the mask passed into the possesion of Miss Forty an English lady. She has just died and at the sale of her effects the once famous mask fetched a comparatively small sum—ridiculously small, indeed, when compared with the sum which was once offered to Automarchi for his plaster cast.

The waters of Aix-les-Baines have moved our old friend, Dr. J. Pierpont Morgan, to give $10,000 to the hospital there. It was "an elegant lady" in New York who thought the place was properly called "Aches-and-Pains," and she went there to be cured.

When he talks in his sleep it is about the only time a man can get his wife's absorbed, undivided attention.—Puck.

WHERE BANANAS GROW.

Fifteen Million Bunches Come to This Country Every Year.

Only Two Varieties.

That bananas are abundant in any of our large cities is apparent to every resident or visitor. They are somewhat lower in price than heretofore. One can buy at a street corner two fair bananas, with their skins perhaps a trifle bruised, but sound and sweet within, for one cent. For a nickel one can get three as fine specimens as can be desired. Assuredly, the buyer does not thus disburse his petty coins from a motive of benevolence, but unconsciously he aids thereby some laborer away in Central America, or on the Spanish Main, or among the Atlantic Islands of the tropics. It may be that the purchaser has had the good fortune to eat the fruit under one of the immense leaves of the plant which bears it.

There are in the leading Atlantic seaports of the United States twenty importers of bananas who deal in nothing else, and who, with millions invested in their business, import 15,000,000 bunches of bananas every year. A single importer in New York has this year imported 2,500,000 bunches. These imports are shipped from Limon, in Costa Rico; from Santa Marta, in the United States of Colombia; from Samana, in Hayti, but most of all from the island of Jamaica. Among the agricultural interests of that island the cultivation of the banana is said to be third in importance, being surpassed by the sugar cane and coffee alone. More than nine per cent. of the tilled land of Jamaica is devoted to the cultivation of bananas. In a year there are shipped from Jamaica alone about 5,000,000 bunches, which brought £302,415.

These bunches, of which each plant bears one or more, hold from two to three hundred bananas each. They weigh sometimes as much as eighty or even a hundred pounds. The planters do not allow the fruit to ripen on the tree. It is gathered before it is ripe, while it is still green in color, and the stem immediately thereafter is cut down to the ground; whereupon the round bulbous root-stock sends up at once new leaves, and a second plant matures and bears fruit. With proper management a plantation yields fruit every month in the year. Thus the half dozen steamers which bring the fruit to the United States run constantly from January to January, having their holds stowed to the full with bunches, unboxed and without covering of any kind. The fruit ripens on the voyage or soon after its arrival. In its unripened condition it contains much starch, but on ripening, the starch, by the subtle chemistry of nature, is converted into sugar.

Of the bananas brought hither a few are exported to Europe, but the greater part find their way all over the United States, being sold (by the importers to jobbers) by the car load. Of the bananas consumed in New York, more than 50 per cent. are sold by street-corner venders and from pushcarts. These humble tradesmen, therefore, are not to be despised, since they are important factors in the distribution of an article which ministers to the well-being of numerous inhabitants. On some islands of the Pacific the inhabitants live on bananas exclusively, and breed a race of tall, strong men. Humboldt says that the same land which produces 1,000 pounds of potatoes will yield 44,000 pounds of bananas, and that a surface bearing wheat enough to feed one man will, when planted with bananas, feed twenty-five. The varieties of bananas cultivated in the tropics are said to be as numerous as the varieties of apples in temperate regions. There is a red-skinned variety, which formerly was seen frequently in New York. Of this there is now only a limited supply, and those are bought principally to decorate luncheon and dinner tables. In the matter of taste this variety is in no way superior to the common yellow sort, but the red tint is thought more ornamental and to add to the appearance of a fruit dish, filled with different sorts of fruit.

Pigeon's Fight for Life.

The passengers of the ferryboat Piedmont, on the 9:30 o'clock trip from Oakland, says the San Francisco Chronicle, were treated to the spectacle of a speed test between a sea eagle and a carrier pigeon, in which the smaller bird won. When the boat was opposite Goat Island P. H. Schlotzhauer, a pigeon fancier, of Alameda, released five birds. Among them was the famous five-year-old homer Duke of Richmond, which has proved its right to a title of nobility in more than a score of long distance flights.

The pigeons rose into the air and circled several times. Four of them turned toward the east, but the fifth, which was the Duke of Richmond, was seen to flirt and drop toward the Piedmont. Then the passengers made out that the pigeon was being pursued by a large bird. The two birds were at an elevation of 1,000 feet when the chase began, with the carrier a short distance in the lead. As if by instinct, he dropped straight for the place where his master had released him, and, landing upon the ladies' deck of the Piedmont, fluttered through the cabin door. The sea eagle was so confident that it would strike its prey that it did not check its pursuit until within ten feet of the rail of the ferryboat. Then it wheeled suddenly, and, hovering about the stern of the boat for a few moments, winged its way back toward Goat Island.

Once inside the cabin, the frightened pigeon ran down the aisle until it came to a passenger reading a newspaper. As if sure of protection, it fluttered up to his side and perched on the arm of his seat. There it was caught by Schlotzhauer and safely caged. Schlotzhauer is convinced that the old bird in his many flights has had previous experience with hawks, and knew enough not to trust to his fleetness of wing in the race for life.

"If pa should take after you, George, don't forget that he was the champion sprinter of his class."

"No, I don't forget it. And I don't forget either that I'm the champion cross country runner of the whole blamed college."

If prohibitory laws and laws for Sabbath observance are "sumptuary laws that vex the citizen," the citizen is sadly in need of being thus vexed.

AN ENGLISH TRIBUTE.

Col. Lee of the British Army Says That United States Regulars Cannot Be Surpassed.

The annual dinner of the St. George's Society of New York City, is ordinarily marked by pleasant speeches on the part of the Englishmen who have made their homes there. At various times in the past there has been a perfunctory and rather diplomatic tone in the remarks. It was not so at their recent dinner however. There was no mistaking the enthusiasm which marked the response to the shout of "Three cheers for Admiral Dewey." Every man in the room sprang to his feet and the demonstration could not have been surpassed if those present had been Americans to the manor born. Nor was it all a mere matter of sentiment, for Capt. Mahan's remarks were well received when he said, with regard to the idle proposition of a formal alliance between the two countries: "It is only the feeling in the hearts of the nations that can be called in any real sense an alliance. Without that all paper agreements are but empty forms. Unless we individually and collectively keep in mind our common traditions of liberty and law, this feeling will not last. This alliance will be for the good of the whole world. Don't go away satisfied that this condition of things which is so highly esteemed must necessarily continue. We have had differences and may have again. It is to the spirit of common traditions and to the charity of soul that will keep them alive in our memories that I appeal for a lasting alliance."

The most notable fact of the occasion was the enthusiasm manifested over the exploits of our soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain. Lieut.-Col. Lee, of the British army, who was with the army of Gen. Shafter before Santiago, was in a position to make a just estimate of the value of our troops: "I want to say a word for your regulars. I have seen many soldiers in many parts of the world, but for endurance, courage, loyalty and steadfastness there are no superiors and few equals to the regulars of the United States Army." Had this been a simple case of post-prandial civility, it would not have brought out the stirring response that it did. The American citizens of English birth who were present had a special reason for doing honor to the men afloat and the men ashore whose gallantry had given them fresh reasons for feeling proud of their new alliance.

As for those present who were not American citizens, their feelings were typical of the widespread satisfaction which the results of the war have produced in the English-speaking world over seas. It was another acknowledgment of the fact that the events of a twelve-month have altered the relations of the civilized countries of the world.

A Cork Leg's Legal Status.

A suit in Lexington, Ky., involves some interesting questions. It was brought by a County Judge of Fayette County and concerns the validity of an attachment against a cork leg. The limb in controversy belonged to a bootblack.

The petition states that some time ago the maimed "shiner" negotiated a loan from the plaintiff with the agreement that it should be returned whenever the bootblack violated his pledge to never again become intoxicated.

Recently the polisher of understandings appeared by name on the docket of the Police Court with a fine of $1 assessed against him. His name is Quigley, and, as there is no other person by that name in the county, the Judge who had advanced the $5 loan immediately sued him for the amount and prayed that his wooden leg be attached as the only valuable asset owned by the defendant.

Cork legs are not included in the list of assets exempt from legal seizure; yet it appears that the bootblack might claim that his artificial limb is immune, as one of the tools of his trade. That failing, he should show that it is by fiction of law one of the members of his anatomy, without which locomotion would be both irksome and slow. Or, under the constitutional clause allowing every citizen to bear arms in defense of person and property, the bootblack might prevent the attachment from sticking by showing that a wooden leg, even of the cork variety, under certain exigencies is not only a hefty but a dangerous weapon in the hands of one who knows how to skillfully wield it.

Under the circumstances it looks as if the County Judge will make a water-haul.

Bones Easily Destroyed.

Human bones are not so non-destructible as many persons suppose. The fact that they are occasionally discovered hundreds of years old proves nothing. It is the nature of their surroundings that has rendered them so long imperishable. As showing the readiness with which they disappear in salt water the draining of the Haarlem Lake by the Dutch Government has conveyed some important information. It will be recalled by persons acquainted with the history of the Netherlands that many shipwrecks and naval fights have taken place on Haarlem Lake, and there many thousands found a watery grave. The canal and trenches dug to a considerable depth through the rescued land must have had an aggregate length of thousands of miles, and yet not a single human bone was exhumed from first to last. Some weapons and a few coins and one or two wrecked vessels alone rewarded the antiquaries, who watched the operations with the hope of a rich harvest. Here, as in cavern deposits, and river gravels generally works of art alone furnished evidence of the existence of man, even though no part of the deposit could be more than three hundred years old, as the lake was formed by an inundation toward the end of the sixteenth century.

A man was dying during the war. He was asked of what persuasion he was. He replied:

"Paul's."

"What! Are you a Methodist? They all claim Paul."

"No."

"Of what persuasion are you then?"

"I am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day."

SEACOAST ARTILLERY

Capt. William Crozier's Report Discloses State of Affairs Which Should be Remedied.

Capt. William Cozier's report on the North Atlantic seacoast defenses discloses a condition of things which should be remedied, says the Evening Sun. When war with Spain was imminent an attempt was made to do in a few months what should have been the work of years. New York was placed in a state of defence that was fairly satisfactory, that is to say, guns of heavy calibre were provided with carriage and mines were laid, but, judging from Capt. Cozier's experience the men who were to handle the guns would hardly have been up to the mark. Certainly they were not as proficient as they should have been when he made his inspection. "I have found in many cases," he said, "that neither officers nor men understood or attentively looked after the armament. I many times had difficulty in getting guns, and especially carriages, properly cleaned for firing test. In some cases failure to take proper care of the armament resulted from lack of interest, but in most cases it was through lack of knowledge and instruction. There were great differences in the character of the drill by different commands, but I found in general that it was lacking in smartness and life which should characterize such military exercises. The officers seemed to be without proper standards of performance and almost no attention was paid to rapidity of fire, a most essential element of the successful use of modern batteries."

Capt. Crozier found three out of five mortar batteries inspected by him absolutely unserviceable, because no machinery to point them had been provided. He admits that the heavy artillery arm had been embarrassed by the assignment of officers to other duties during the war. At the same time there was an evident lack of adequate written instructions in the management and care of the guns, which was due to nothing but neglect to this branch of the service. The fact is, an emergency in which seacoast artillery would be needed had not been seriously considered by the War Department for many years before the conflict with Spain, and the danger is that peace having been consummated the same indifference may continue, although it is not to be disputed that modern wars occur almost like a bolt out of a clear sky, and in a few weeks they are fought and over.

There is no rubbing out the fact that the seacoast artillery force is wofully inadequate. It has ben so stated time and again on the floor of Congress, but the warning has generally fallen on deaf or indifferent ears.

The Census School.

School has begun in Washington for the countless thousands of men and women who want to serve their country in the Census Bureau. The Bureau, which is under the direction of ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, is charged with the task of compiling the twelfth census. It is an enormous task, and it requires a small army of clerks and officials to perform the work necessary to an enumeration of the people of the country and an examination of the various industries and trades. Every ten years Washington accustoms itself to the influx of aspirants for "jobs" in the Census Bureau. The name of them is legion, and already, one year before the actual work of enumeration begins, the streets and boarding houses of the capital are filled with the expectant host. Each applicant is armed with a letter of recommendation from his or her Congressman, and each is sure of success. It makes no difference that there are ten applicants for each place, 30,000 men and women for 3,000 appointments; as long as hope springs eternal in the breast of the candidate, so long will each aspirant cling to the belief that the desired appointment will eventually come. It is very evident however, except to the candidate, that 30,000 will not divide into 3,000 with anything like satisfactory practical results, and it is equally apparent that most of the army of applicants will return to their home baffled, beaten, sore in spirit and discouraged. Meantime the pleasant and agreeable duty devolves upon the census officers to pick and choose 3,000 men and women from a list of clamoring eager applicants amounting now to 30,000, but destined before the year is out to reach 50,000 or 60,000.

The new Director of the Census has hit upon a scheme whereby he hopes to eliminate the "unfit" and let the "fit" survive. The weeding out process is a simple one. It consists in determining how many can survive the inquistion of examination. It has been said that a fool can ask questions that the wise man cannot answer.. In the Census Bureau, however, the wise man will ask the questions and the fool will disclose himself by his inability to answer Those who survive the ordeal go upon the eligible list, and after they get there it is a matter of subsequent determination what their future will be.

A Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has just rendered a decision rejecting the doctrine that the actual or constructive relations of master and servant is necessary to enable a father to maintain a suit to recover damages for the seduction of his daughter. The general rule, in the absence of statutory enactments on the subject, has been that the parent's right of recovery in such cases is based on the theory that, as the master of the household, he is entitled to his daughter's services, of which he has been deprived by the action of the wrongdoer. Of course, in many instances, this assumption that the daughter stands in the relation of a servant to her father is the merest fiction, and the Kansas Supreme Court declares that the fiction should be abandoned. "It is a shameful pretense," says Chief Justice Doster, "to hold that a daughter whose labors, for instance, merely consist of pouring the tea at her father's table, and doing the honor of his household to his guests, is in the service as a servant, and that he may recover damages only because of the loss of such labors through her seduction."

"Some men," said Uncle Eben "'minds me o' my half-bred dog. 'He's forever either on his back wif 'is paws in de air beggin' foh mercy, or lickin' de life out'n some smaller animile."—Washington Star.

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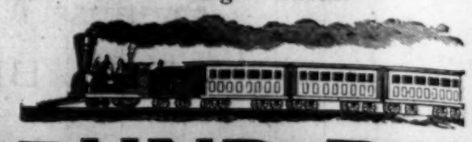
Go  To

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